WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 4, 1898

The 7 1-2 Per Cent Rebate is due to the efforts of Mr. Gallus Thomann.

The New District License Bill has been introduced in Congress. Perhaps want of time will prevent its passage.

Next Winter.

when there will be peace in spite of the Administration, Congress will have an opportunity to overhaul the war revenue bill. The enormous amount of money which the latter collects, will then be un-

The beer tax increase will be struck out. For that we have the assurance of the Democratic Senators. The "poor man's beverage" must not be overtaxed.

War Department Mismanagement

Notwithstanding the War Department has had ample notice, the soldiers that are to be shipped to Manila have no shoes. Others have no arms.

The appointments of young sons of the money aristocracy and the descendants of high politicians to important offices in the Quartermaster Department, are some of the causes of this humiliating spec-

And then some of our papers boast that no other country in the world could have done as well as we in making up an army.

The German Steamers.

Some of our papers make a great deal of noise about the sale of three German steamers through French agencies to Spain. It should have been our policy to buy those ships, especially as they were offered to us first, Instead of doing so we bought every private yacht of our millionaires at enormous prices, though they are of but little use to

Some will remember how our Government, in the late German-French war, emptied our arsenals of guns, cannon and other war material to the French. The German Government was told that they could buy some, too. But Bismarck replied that he could get there for nothing on the battlefields from the French.

We think our admirals will be after those ships and will get them without money in the same way as Bismarck did in 1871.

An Unfortunate Mistake.

Our readers will remember the Morse bill, a temperance measure which came very near passing Congress last year.

The bill had passed the House. The United States Brewers' Association engaged the Hon. Ben. Butterworth as their attorney to prevent the passage of the bill in the Senate. In their report last year at the Buffalo convention the Board of Trustees say:

So far as Mr. Butterworth's remonstrance against the bill is concerned, we may as well state right here that an abler, stronger and more incisive argument against the tendency of confounding proper use and reprehensible abuse, and of indiscriminately mixing up the manufacture of beer with the retailing of it has rarely ever been uttered. Your Trustees are convinced that this argument satisfied many Senators of the injustice of the measure. is true the attempt to rush the measure through at the end of the session was made, just as the local brewers had feared, but the efforts were unsuccessful the argum at presented making it clear that the bill was grossly unjust and ought not to pass. As a result the attempt failed,

The only thing in that statement which is correct is that Mr. Butterworth did make a speech before the Senate committee. The effect of that speech was seen when, two days later, the Senate committee, without paying the least attention to Mr. Butterworth's eloquence. and leaving the bill just as it came from the House, reported it favorably for passage, and it would be a law now, if the following, of which the Board of Trustees seem to have no knowledge, had not happened:

Although nobody had asked his assistance, the writer went to work as ne had done often before. With one glance he saw the danger The majority of the committee and the Senate being Republican, the Morse bill also emanating from a Republican, in fact it being a Republican measure, the bill could be called up at any time and passed.

As a Democrat we appealed to our Democratic friends to help us. We explained the iniquities of the bill to that great friend of personal liberty, Senator Hill, of New York. He at once, in the interest of Democracy, concluded to fight the bill. In a short time afterwards he made a most eloquent speech against it in the Senate. That speech was published all over the country. It frightened the Republicans so that they did not dare to call the bill up, as it would have created debate, other Democratic Senators being willing to fight it.

They waited until the last moment. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth of March, Sena-tor Gallinger called the bill up.
No Republicans, no friends of But
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terworth's, were ready to oppose it. But Schade and his Democratic triend, Hill, were awake. They did not sleep. One objection from Mr. Hill was all that was necessary, and, though Senator Gallinger clamored very much, the objection was made and the bill

That is the truth! The Democrats and not the Republicans did the work. But in the above Trustee's re-

port all the credit for the Demolican Butterworth. The names of the Democrats

who did the work are not even mentioned. That is bad policy, and will work

badly in the end. We Democrats, even if otherwise not treated as we deserve, a great part of the year. want at least credit for our work.

As to the Rainy Season,

While the secret both of the time and the place of the proposed landing of troops in the West Indies is rigidly guarded, there seems to be little doubt that orders have been issued to Gen. Shafter which contemplate an early movement of this sort in greater or less force. It may be well, therefore, to recall the old nations. Our merchants, that it was just about this time of the year that the English, in 1762, began their operations in Cuba that ended with the capture of

Their troops were landed in barges near Guanabacoa, on June 7, and the following day that town was occupied. One of the first steps was to attempt to cut off the water supply of Havana. When the investment began the work was delayed greatly by the heavy rains; and afterward, when there was no rain for several days together, there came a lack of drinking water for the troops. Then the heat proved very trying to the besiegers. For weeks together there was a continuance of sufferings from heat, want of water and lack of fresh provisions; yet the approaches went on, and on the 12th of August the city surrendered.

Undoubtedly the conditions of our proposed preliminary operations in Cuba differ greatly from those of Lord Albemarle's day. prevent or materially delay the English success. The climatic in a couple of months.

Smash Havana!

We have been forty days "at

We have accomplished nothing of importance except on the other side of the earth.

Why? The only answer is "Mr. Mc-Kinley and his all-paralyzing Board of Strategy."

Our one problem was to drive Spain out of Cuba. Very well. Spain, in Cuba, was at Havana, poorly fortified. miserably equipped, inexpressibly weak for resistance to the naval force which we were ready to hurl against it.

Why did we not strike at Hav ana at once? Why did we not demolish the forts there before they could be strengthened? Why did we not send a conquering fleet into the harbor to demand surrender within twenty-four hours, on pain of a bombardment of the city?

There was another campaign in prospect. There were persons surrounding Mr. McKinley who are more concerned for the results of the autumn elections than for results in Cuba.

Under their solicitations Mr. McKinley made the tatal error, the stupendous blunder of substituting a land war tor a naval war, of organizing an utterly unprepared army to do slowly and tediously and at enormous cost of life what the navy was completely prepared to do out of hand, without loss of time and practically without loss ot life.

The French cable to Cuba is freely used by the Spaniards and by Spanish spies. It is used to the detriment of this country. Secretary of State Day very properly notified the cable authorities Tuesday that this must stop. If they do not establish a censorship satisfactory to us our ships will cut the cable precisely as they would destroy any other warlike agency used to our hurt. The strong hand is the one to use when war

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Topping the Tallest,

And now it appears that Charles H. Cramp gave out only a small part of his budget of good news when he came back from Russia last month. The Cramps-that is, an American firm of ship builders -have borne away over all competitors, British, French and German, not only the Russian order for two battleships, but also the Russian order for ten fast gun boats of a new type that will combine the best qualities of the guncratic work is given to the Repub- boat, torpedo boat and torpedo catcher-in all an order of the value of \$15,000,000. And there is talk of Russia engaging the Cramps to locate a branch of their shipyards in Russia, probably at Port Arthur, as Russia's European and Siberian coasts are ice locked

This is good business for the Cramps. But more, far more, it is an evidence of a fact of American progress in which every

American will rejoice. A few years ago-the youngest of our grown people can remember it-Europe knew nothing and cared less about us. To-day, as with the stroke of an enchanter's wand, we have topped the tallest of our manufacturers are teaching the world. Our shipbuilders are lead ing in that most wonderful of all the scientific arts, pushing to the rear even the master builders of the Clyde. And all the nations of the world are discussing eagerly and

anxiously our political policies. These facts should make us grave with new responsibilities. They should make us cautious to endeavor to grow in the esteem of our tellow nations by exercising public wisdom and public justice. Just now they should make us jealous lest we trifle and fritter away the prestige of Manila by dealing weakly and languidly with the nation that is the personification of weakness and languor.

The Way to Save the Cubans

The brilliant success of the Florida expedition is a thing that ought to be taken deeply to heart at Washington. It shows how the starving Cubans may be relieved But without going into that part | even if our military authorities do of the comparison, the point for us | not feel prepared to advance in is that the rainy season did not torce on Blanco for some time to come.

The Florida took Generals conditions were substantially the Lacret and Sanguilly, a regiment before the time agreed on Secretary same then as now, and the British of four hundred Cubans, with a campaign culminated in triumph number of American experts in the Virginius had no right to fly the flag, explosives, eight thousand rifles, two million cartridges, seventyfive pack mules, thirty horses and large supples of flour, meat, meal, shoes and clothing, and landed them safely on Cuban soil. An American armed tug convoyed the transport, but no protection was tound to be necessary. On the contrary, the expedition was wel comed by twelve hundred Cuban insurgents with a brass band, and hundreds of women and children. The supplies were landed, the troops were reviewed, and not a

> Spaniard was seen. What is to hinder the repetition of this exploit along the whole coast of Cuba? If our Government is unwilling to risk its soldiers in an assault on Havana, why can it not systematically assist Cuban reliet expeditions on a sufficient scale to end the suffering among the people for whose rescue we are carrying on the war?

> If money were needed to pay for surplies a hint to that effect would start the stream of American generosity flowing through popular subscriptions. But there should be no occasion for that. The Government is abundantly able to stock any number of relief expeditions, and Congress would appropriate any amount of money re quired at a word from the Presi-

> While our army and navy are winning glory, let us not torget that the primary object of the war is humanity.

> A special despatch to a St. Louis paper from the Missouri volunteers at Chickamauga says that the food furnished is not only deficient in quantity but bad in quality, and that the same is true of the hay and feed for the horses. The army contractor is evidently ready to move even if the army isn't.

32d National Encampment G. A. R Cincinnati, Ohio

SEPTEMBER 5th TO 10th, 1898.—BALTI-MORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

For this occasion tickets will be sold at the low rate of one fare for the round rip from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east of Pittsburg, Park ersburg and Wheeling, inclusive, good going on September 3rd and 4th, and good returning not earlier than Sept 6th, nor later than the 13th, except by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati, between September 5th and 9th, inclusive, and on payment of fee of twenty-five (25) cents, when return limit may be extended to leave Cincinnati, to and including October 2d, 1898,

Owing to the great patriotic wave weeping the country at the present time, great interest will be manifested at this meeting. Solid Vestibuled Trains of elegant coaches, Pullman Sleepin Cars, Observation Cars and splendid Dining Car Service. Three through trains daily from New York, PhiladelAn Unforgotten Tragedy.

It would be something of a retribution, says the Boston Herold, if the scene of the collapse of the war with Spain should happen to be Santiago, which was also the scene of the Virginius tragedy, when thirty Americans, ninety Cubans and six British subjects were shot as pirates. That was almost twenty-five years ago, but it frequently takes a good many years for time's whirligig to bring The Virginius, a ship registered in the

New York custom house September 26, 1870, as the property of an American citizen was captured on the high seas near Jamaica by the Spanish man-ofwar Tornado, on October 31, 1873. The reason given was that she was about to land men and arms in Cuba, which was then engaged in the ten years' war against Spain. At the time of its capture the Virginius was flying the American flag. She was taken into Santiago.

President Grant at once remonstrated with the Spanish Government, and through the United States Minister to Spain, General Daniel E Sickles, demanded the release of the Virginius and

Spain was at this time a republic, under President Castelar, and while his government was asking for time to obtain information and was making promises, the authorities in Cuba determined to take matters into their own hands. On November 7, 1873, the captain of the Virginius, Joseph Fry, and thirty-six of the crew were shot.

The next day twelve of the most prominent of the passengers were also shot. The captain general of Cuba, Gen. De Rodas, directly sanctioned these murders. When the news of this action became

known in this country the excitement was intense. Meetings were held, and the bloody work was denounced. President Grant authorized the putting the navy on a war footing, diplomatic relations were on the point of

severance and war was imminent. Meanwhile President Castelar made the excuse that his orders to stay pro ceedings were received too late to pre vent the crime. It was probably because Spain was just starting on her career as a republic that President Grant used every effort to adjust the difficulty through diplomatic means, and that war was averted.

Several times it seemed that bostilities could not be prevented. Once Gen. Sickles sent for a ship to take him from Spain. At last, however, on November 20, a protocol was signed between Sec retary Fish and Admiral Polo, by which Spain agreed to surrender the survivors of the crew and passengers of the Virginius, together with the ship, and to salute the flag of the United States on December 25 It, however, it should be proved in the interval that the Virginius had no right to fly the United States flag the salute should be dispensed with, though Spain should disclaim any intention to insult the flag. Three days aced himself as satisfied tha and the salute was dispensed with. Or January 23 Admiral Polo made the disclaimer agreed on

The Virginius was delivered to the United States at Bahia Honda on Dec. 16, with the American flag flying. She was, however, unseaworthy, and, encountering a heavy storm off Cape Fear. sank. The prisoners who survived were surrendered on December 18, at Santiago de Cuba, and landed in safety in New York.

Two Million Dollars a Day.

Three hundred to five hundred milions more than the original estimate will be necessary to conduct the war for a year, is the opinion of experts. Carnage costs money. The deficiency now reaches \$225,000,000, and the end is not yet. The first figures were based on the assumption that much less than a year would be required to show Spain her error. Now the base of computation has been altered.

Forty millions of expense will be incurred, Congressman Cannon roughly estimates, by adding the 75,000 troops of the second call to those mustered under the first. The \$150,000,000 which Sec retary Alger a month ago estimated would cover the extraordinary expenses of the War Department for the year, will fall short of the needs. So, too, the estimate of \$75,000,000 for the Navy Department will be found inadequate. This is what the financial and expense oothsayers assert.

The Navy Department figures presented are in addition to the appropriation of \$34,000,000 previously asked. The enlarged deficiency for which Mr. Cannon and his collaborators in fund raising will have to meet will be due to the liberalized policy which the Government is about to enter upon.

The President's views, it is said, have argely developed on these lines, and i is also given out that he has broken away from the restraining pro-Spanish influences which have moderated his former opinions, Jnder all the circumstances of the enlarged scope of the military and naval duties, the spending of much more money than was antici-

pated cannot be avoided. The members of House and Senate both recognize this point, and in either party few are found who offer objections to the necessity. They differ only as to the means of getting the money. The appropriation committee has not yet fully determined the amount of the deficiency. Chairman Cannon and Mr. Sayres, of Texas, leader of the minority of the committee, are daily engaged in receiving reports from the departments

The coast defenses, fortifications, ships and torpedo systems will come to \$4,500,000 more than the \$9,000,000 esti mated. In the Philippines the navy figures on an outlay of \$10,000,000, and the army may be reckoned on to require as much more before the conflict is ended. It is these unanticipated items that cause the worthy chairman of the committe uneasiness

"It may be set down," said a member of the body last Wednesday, "that the expenditures on account of the war for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, will more nearly reach \$800,000,000 than the \$380,000,000 originally offered by Secretary Gage as the probable year's cost." Already the deficiency foots up in round numbers, \$225,000,000, and the

expenses of the first half of the next fiscal year, which could not have been provided for in the regular way, as they could not have been foreseen.

Our Military Needs.

New York Journal. The revelations of this war will lead to some very serious thinking on the subject of our military organization. Already our disgraceful lack of preparation has been made the text in some quarters for appeals for a larger standing army. It is said that if we had possessed a regular army of one hundred thousand men the war would have been over before now, with no occasion for calling tor volunteers.

Undoubtedly it would, but what would have been our own position at home? The American people would not care to purchase an easy victory over Spain at the cost of submitting to the permanent military burdens of Europe,

The lesson of this war is, not that we must have a great standing army, but that our citizen reserves must be made thoroughly efficient. Every soldier on paper must be a potential soldier in fact ready to report, perfectly aimed and equipped, at an hour's notice. There must be no more barefooted militiamen left without arms or uniforms six weeks after the outbreak of war. There must be no more muddling or mobilization, compelling National Guardsmen to choose between their regimental affiliations and their duty to their country. We must have an organization as good for war as for peace, instead of one that must be broken to pieces and reconstructed in the face of the enemy.

Switzerland has no standing army at all, and yet she has one of the most efficient military systems in Europe. When Bourbaki scrambled over the rontier in the Franco-German war with eighty thousand men the Swiss mobilized a part of their reserves and disarmed his force as neatly as any regular army in Europe could have done it. How long would it have taken our National Guard to get ready for that

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WAR BOOK Congressman James Rankin Young

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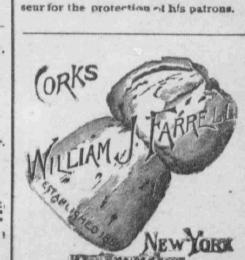
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